

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 1, 1912

NUMBER 22

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of
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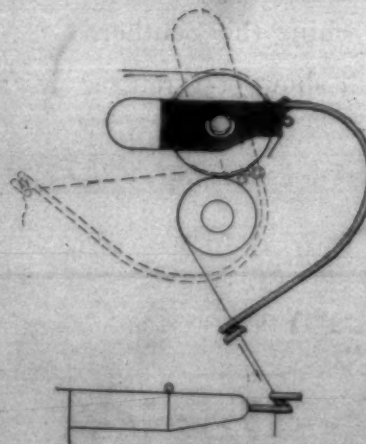
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 2

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 1, 1912

NUMBER 22

Cotton Manufacturing in Spain

Report of Commercial Agent R. M. Odell

(Continued from last week.)

The products of the mill are chambrays; drills, which are dyed and printed and also woven from colored yarns; plain sheetings, both gray and bleached; corduroys, and velvets. Weavers earn from 22 to 25 pesetas (\$3.94 to \$4.48) per week. The weaving wage on a drill 26 inches wide, 92 by 40 picks, is 3.50 pesetas per 100 meters of cloth (0.5735 cent per yard), with a loom speed of 190 picks per minute.

Kinds of Cloth Manufactured—Drills.

The range of fabrics manufactured in Spanish mills, in order to meet all the demands of the trade, is extremely wide. The largest division is comprised under the head of colored goods, followed by printed goods, and gray and bleached goods, in the order named. Among the chief productions are colored drills, corduroys and velveteens, napped goods, flannelets, barchent, oxford, percales, piques, shirting prints, gloria cloth for umbrellas (silk warp and cotton filling), zephyrs, vichys (ginghams), plain sheetings, holandas, Spanish stripes (Guayabera Catalana), mercerized goods, quilts or counterpanes, towels, and handkerchiefs.

The production of the so-called "drills" is very large. These goods are not only sold extensively on the home market, but they form the chief item in the export trade. The term is not to be confused with the American word "drill," which is usually applied to twilled fabrics only. These drills may be of plain or twill weave and they are always used extensively by the working classes in Spain for men's suits. Railway and street car conductors and the cotton-mill operatives use them altogether in the summer. They are also worn to a great extent in the Spanish Army. Overalls made of denim are not worn in the country, the drill suits, which are of a better quality, being preferred. Aside from the extensive domestic demand these goods are shipped in large quantities to the Philippines and to Central and South America.

The cloth is made up in varying widths, but the largest demand is for the 27 1-2 inch. One of the most popular styles is a black and white pin stripe, weighing 4 yards to the

pound, with 128 threads of 2-ply warp (pattern 2 white ends, 2 black ends) and 72 threads of 2-ply black filling per inch. A black stripe one-fourth inch wide is woven in one selvage. A black stripe one-fourth inch wide is woven in one selvage. The retail price of these goods is 2.50 pesetas (44.8 cents) per meter, while cheaper grades are sold at 1 to 1.50 pesetas (17.92 to 26.8 cents). These drills are made up in a variety of patterns, browns, tans, and grays being the most popular colors. Some of the finer grades are made up with mercerized yarn in imitations of alpaca.

Sheeting and Shirting—Other Fabrics.

Next to drills come gray and bleached sheetings and shirtings. These goods are woven from 80 to 120 centimeters (31.49 to 47.24 inches) wide and usually come in pieces of 100 meters, colored goods being sold in 40-meter pieces. A common sheeting largely used is 88 centimeters (34.65 inches) wide, 52 by 52 picks per inch, and weighing from 12 to 23 kilos (26.4 to 50.7 pounds) per 100 meters, the 20-kilo weight being the most popular. The price of the latter, which weighs about 2.82 yards per pound and is made of American and Indian cotton, is 2.45 reals per meter (10.25 cents per yard). In the lighter weight, 12 kilos per 100 meters (4.69 yards per pound), the price is 7.37 cents per yard. It will thus be seen that cheap labor and the use of Indian cotton enable the Spanish manufacturers to produce plain goods of the coarser grades at a lower price than the American manufacturer.

Cotton velvets and corduroys are manufactured in large quantities, the latter being widely used for suits in winter, particularly among the laboring classes. Prints and calicoes, cretonnes, cotton blankets and quilts, umbrella cloths, zephyrs, cotton flannels, fine white and colored dress goods and percales in Jacquard patterns, handkerchiefs, towels, and tablecloths from the other leading classes of goods woven. Every effort is made to supply all the needs of the trade, and the home market is closely studied and foreign goods imitated.

Cotton Goods Export Trade.

The Spanish-American War and the subsequent loss of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines was a serious blow to the textile interests of Spain. Up to 1897 the cotton manufacturers depended almost entirely upon the colonies for an export market. The trade was large and the profits in the industry were high. In 1890 the total exports of cotton cloths amounted to 10,385,000 pounds, of which over 10,231,000 pounds or more than 98 per cent. were shipped to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. How changed conditions are to-day is shown by the fact that in 1909 only 4,093,000 pounds of white and colored goods out of 15,300,000 pounds, or 26.7 per cent. of the total, were exported to these islands.

During the current year the Case de America was organized in Barcelona. It is a club founded for the purpose of promoting social relations between the Spanish people and South Americans, many of whom reside in Barcelona. Everywhere one finds evidence of the attention that is being given to the trade opportunities in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Porto Rico, Cuba and other Latin American countries. Trade directories and statistical information relating to them are published and widely distributed.

An important aid to all these efforts is the emigration to South America in recent years. In 1909 the total number of emigrants from Spain was 191,761, of whom more than 103,000 embarked for Argentina.

Barcelona Commercial Museum—Government Assistance.

With the object of increasing trade a Commercial Museum was established in Barcelona in 1909. While it has been made a "corporacion nacional" by the King of Spain, it has received no aid from government, being supported wholly by exporters and manufacturers. It has subscribers all over Spain and it has enjoyed a remarkable growth. The subscribers exhibit their products in the museum, paying 180, 300, or 500 pesetas (\$32.25, \$53.76, or \$89.60, annually, depending on the size of the space occupied. In addition, subscribers are

entitled to an advertisement in the Revista Mundial, the organ of the museum, 5,000 copies of which are distributed monthly in all parts of the world. The museum is not confined to Spanish manufactures, however, foreign exhibits being solicited as well. Products for exhibition are admitted free through the custom houses.

Not only have manufacturers made efforts to secure foreign markets for their goods, but assistance was also offered by the government to operatives going abroad to perfect themselves in their various crafts. One hundred grants were made under this plan in 1903-4. The amount allowed was \$3,000 monthly in addition to traveling expenses. The men were entitled to any wages they earned, but this amount was deposited by the engineer in charge of the expedition with the Spanish consuls at Javis and Brussels. To the two artisans who most distinguished themselves \$150 each was awarded in addition.

Formation of Export Association.

The cotton manufactures of Spain who had felt most keenly the loss of trade met in Barcelona in June, 1907, to consider what steps could be taken to dispose of the large stock of goods that had accumulated as a result of the gradual cessation of exports to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It was decided that an association should be formed to promote the exportation of such goods as could not be sold in the Peninsula and to indemnify exporters for the loss entailed by sending Spanish goods to countries where they were little known. It was hoped that by this means all the mills in the district might be kept running and that the good prices obtained for manufactures sold in Spain might, in great measure, compensate for the loss on those sent to foreign markets.

The owners of mills representing 83 per cent. of the entire industry in Spain joined the society, which was started in July, 1907, under the title of La Mutua de Fabricantes de Tejidos (Mutual Association of Cotton Weavers). The association was managed by 5 directors, assisted by a council of 15 members, all manufacturers. Each member paid

(Continued on Page 18)

Tariff Board Cotton Glossary

(Continued from last week.)

Lappet and Swivel Weaving—Mercerization.

The definition "cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads are used to form a figure or fancy effect, whether known as lappets or otherwise" does not refer to ordinary Jacquard operation repeated as before. The movements of the needles may be timed so as to interweave with the ground warp at each throw of the shuttle or otherwise, as may be desired.

The lappet threads have to float on the back of the cloth from one figure to the other, except of course in cases where it is woven as a continuous zigzag or fancy stripe down the entire length, and these loose floats are usually cut away.

Lappet weaving is extensively used in the ornamentation of suspender webbing, ribbons, tapes, and narrow fabrics generally.

(2) Swivel weaving is used for producing spot figures, set some distance apart, as seen on figured dress goods, wide ribbons, etc. The figures are made with extra sets of filling introduced into woven fabrics by a series of small shuttles carried on an apparatus attached to the loom and called a "swivel." In the process of weaving, after the shuttle carrying the regular filling has passed through the regular warp from side to side, the warp threads are separated to form another shed and the small shuttles worked by gears from a rack are passed through separate portions of the warp, the warp being shedded alternately for the regular filling and for the swivel fillings. If the figures were made with filling thrown the full width of the cloth there would occur waste due to the long floats on the back and each figure would have to be the same color as the other figures in the same breadth, whereas with swivel weaving there are no floats, as there is used only the amount required to form the figure, and each figure may be made of a different color. The swivel is used mainly for the production of small spot figures spaced three times the width of the figure apart, but sometimes with wider spacing. Circular swivels are used for fabrics where closer set figures are required, but as in any case there has to be intermediate space for the shuttle to operate, the figures can not be spaced as close with swivels as with lappets. Swivel weaving cuts down the productive speed of the loom, as separate sheds have to be formed for the insertion of the swivel shuttle, whereas in lappet work the extra warp threads are introduced in the regular sheds without affecting the production. Swivel weaving, however, is more important than lappet weaving, as it is capable of use for much more extended range of ornamentation.

Mercerization.—Mercerization is the process of giving cotton yarn or cloth a high degree of luster by subjecting it simultaneously to the chemical action of caustic alkalies

and the mechanical action of tension sufficient to prevent contraction. Various alkalies can be used, but a cold concentrated solution of caustic soda is that ordinarily employed.

The fact that subjecting cotton to the action of caustic soda increased its affinity for dyestuffs and also increased its strength was discovered by John Mercer, a calico printer of Lancashire, in 1844, and he patented his process. The caustic-soda bath caused a 15 per cent contraction in length of the yarn, and so did not come into general commercial use. In 1895 at Crefeld, in Germany, two dyers named Thomas and Prevost accidentally discovered that if this contraction was prevented by keeping the material under tension while in the bath there was imparted to it a remarkable degree of luster. Their discovery laid the foundation for the mercerizing industry, which, though hardly 16 years ago, has become of great prominence in textile manufacture.

The process of mercerization as ordinarily carried out may be briefly described as follows:

Caustic soda has such an affinity for cotton that the actual process of mercerization itself is a rapid one, not usually taking over 10 minutes, but thorough and long-continued washing is necessary to remove the caustic soda after the process. Before mercerizing the yarn should be scoured (boiled out), and it is also usually gassed by being passed rapidly over a flame to singe off the projecting fibers. In mercerizing, the yarn or cloth may be laid loose in the bath of caustic soda or may be kept under tension, but in the subsequent washing out of the alkali with cold water the material must be under tension to get any luster, as it is absolutely essential that the stretching should take place while the fiber is in the form of an alkali cellulose and before it has been converted by treatment with water into hydrated cellulose. To shorten the time required to remove the alkali, it is customary to rinse first in fresh water, after which the tension may be relieved, and then to wash with acidulated water, using acetic acid for this purpose. On drying the material without further washing it will be found that the acetic acid has imparted to the cotton a certain degree of "scroop," somewhat after the nature of silk, without in any manner tendering the fiber. Raw cotton under the microscope appears as a flattened, collapsed, twisted tube, but mercerized cotton as a smooth cylinder without any twist, and it is to this cylindrical shape, probably, to which its luster is mainly due.

The production of a high degree of luster depends to a considerable extent on the fineness of the fiber, and its natural luster, and yarns for mercerizing are made from Egyptian, sea-island, or other long-stapled cottons. The shorter-stapled cottons are less used and do not attain anything like the luster of the

longer, finer cottons, though with improved methods of applying the tension they are more used than formerly. The yarn or cloth is usually mercerized in the unbleached state and then bleached, which gives better results than bleaching and then mercerizing. If carefully performed, bleaching after mercerizing has little effect on the luster. Mercerized cotton has an increased affinity for the basic dyes and will dye deeper shades with the same amount of dyestuffs than ordinary cotton.

Cotton fabrics can be mercerized in patterns by printing on certain compounds capable of resisting the action of the caustic soda in the subsequent mercerizing process, and very beautiful effects can be obtained in this way.

A silky luster resembling that produced by mercerization can be given to cloth by the "Schreiner" process. This consists of passing suitable construction cloths between a pair of solid heavy weighted steel rollers, one of which has a plain papier-mache surface, while the spiral is engraved with exceedingly fine lines, invisible to the naked eye, of some 200 to 500 to the inch. By using hot rollers quite a permanent finish can be produced which closely approximates that imparted by mercerization. Cloth so finished, however, loses its luster in large degree on washing. Cotton lustered by mercerization and subsequently treated with the Schreiner calender rivals silk in appearance.

Ready-Made Clothing and Wearing Apparel.

Ready-made clothing is clothing made to stock as distinguished from clothing made to order. The manufacture of ready-made clothing is a purely modern industry that was developed in the latter half of the nineteenth century, but its rapid growth and great development and extension is one of the most marked characteristics of the times.

In days before the introduction of machinery the distaff, the spinning wheel, and the hand loom were to be found in nearly every home. The husband or "houseband" cultivated the flax or tended the sheep, the "spinsters" or young girls spun the material into yarn, and the wife (from the Saxon word "wefan," to weave) woven it into cloth. With the increase of civilization, which is always coincident with increased specialization, and the concentration sections, it was inevitable that such an uneconomical system as home production of clothing or even production by tailors where one man made the whole suit should be superseded by factory work where each operative performed only a single operation. In the factory instead of one man making the complete suit we find a dozen or more operatives employed to advantage—the designer, the cutter, the trimmer, the sewing machine operators on pants, on coats, on vests, on buttonholes, on buttons, the presser,

etc. By means of the electric cutting knife whereby a score or more layers of cloth can be cut out as easily and with less waste than formerly the case with shears for one cloth, and the great development of the sewing machine, hundreds of suits can be cut and sewed by machine in a factory in the time formerly occupied by a draper for a single garment. The concentration of clothing manufacture into factories has effected greater economy not only in the actual making but also in the handling of the cloth and of the finished suits; an example being shown in the overall trade where the "blue goods"—denims, checks, and stripes—go direct from the weaving mill to the overall factory and from there direct to jobbers or even to the retailers, thus saving the commissions and expenses formerly incurred for moddlemen.

The manufacture of men's wearing apparel is divided into (1) the ready-made clothing trade and (2) the men's furnishing trade.

The first ready-made clothing is said to have been made in New Bedford, Mass., about 1830, to supply the sailors of the whaling fleets, and from there is spread to Boston, New York, and other cities. The work was done entirely with scissors and needle and the production was necessarily slow and limited. The modern clothing trade really dates from the invention of the sewing machine by Elias Howe, Jr., patented in 1846, and the marvelous development of the clothing trade has been coincident with the development of the sewing machine and its adaptation to seaming, buttonhole and eyelet work, attaching of buttons, etc. The Civil War, with its great demand for clothing and afterwards the great demand for civilian clothing by the returning soldiers, gave great impetus to the manufacture of ready-made clothing. The industry has gradually developed until the multitude is now clothed by the clothier instead of the draper and the great majority of men and boys in the United States wear ready-made clothes. The ready-made suits of today are an entirely different article from the "shop" clothes and "hand-me-downs" first introduced. By the use of improved methods for cutting to standard sizes in great variety well-fitting garments are now as easily obtained in "ready-made" as in "custom" clothing, and the big clothing makers employ the best designers and tailors they can find. The center of the manufacture of ready-made clothing in the United States is New York City, and this is followed at a distance by Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and Baltimore. In England, Leeds is the great center. The ready-made clothing trade, like the shoe trade, is more developed in the United States than elsewhere in the world, and in a large part of Europe, as in Asia and South America, one usually has to have clothes and shoes

made to order, owing to the small stock of ready-made sizes kept on hand. For men's clothing today the American tailor, whether in factory or shop, sets the style for the world as in women's clothing the Paris tailor sets the style.

The origin of the men's furnishing trade began with the demand for custom shirts; and as the business of manufacturing shirts increased, other lines were added, as, for example, the manufacture of stocks (neckwear), suspenders, and jean underwear. The furnishing trade is now divided into many branches, such as shirts, collars and cuffs, neckwear, hosiery, underwear, etc., each forming a distinct industry requiring special skill and machinery in its manufacture. The manufacture of collars and cuffs in the United States is largely confined to the town of Troy in New York. Philadelphia is the great center of the knit-goods trade.

In addition to men's clothing there is a large portion of women's clothing that is today factory made, such as skirts, shirt waists, cloaks, etc.

Pile Fabrics.

Pile fabrics are distinguished from all other woven articles by their surface, which shows a series of short threads or loops issuing from the body of the cloth and usually concealing the interlacing of the warp and filling. Irrespective of the particular method of construction, these fabrics are known as "cut" or "loop" (uncut) piles, accordingly as the loops have been cut or left woven.

Technically, pile fabrics are divided according to method of construction into two main classes: (1) Filling piles, which are made with one warp and two fillings, producing velveteen, fustian, corduroy, velours, etc., and (2) warp piles, which are made with two warps and on filling, producing velvet, plush, Astrakhan cloth, Brussels, Wilton, and tapestry carpets, etc.

(1) Filling pile is much the simpler of the two forms. The warp and one filling is used to produce the ground or foundation weave, which may be woven plain or twilled as desired, while the extra filling floats loosely over the surface and is bound into the ground at certain regular intervals. Velveteen or fustian is a plain-faced fabric, while corduroy is a corded fabric. Velveteen differs from corduroy only in the manner of binding the filling pile, the object in the former case being to distribute it as evenly as possible over the entire surface of the cloth, and in the latter to confine it to a few threads that it may run in lines and thus form cords or ribs in the direction of the warp. Velveteens run from 19 to 28 inches in width and are usually woven two or more widths in the loom, with split selvages. For dress and trimming purposes velveteens are usually of a solid color, being piece-dyed after weaving. For upholstery purposes the goods are dyed, printed, embossed, or stamped with designs from a heated iron cylinder. Panel and stripe patterns are also made by cutting a raised figure on an uncut ground and vice versa, by painting by hand, or burn-

ing by the pyrogravure process where the operator uses a pantograph-guided platinum stylus heated to redness to burn out the pile, according to the pattern desired. Corduroy, like velveteen, is noted for its exceptional wearing qualities. Corduroy is usually woven to finish in 27-inch widths for men's wear and in 31-34-inch widths for upholstery. Corduroy is piece-dyed and when used for upholstery purposes is also printed in elaborate floral designs. Valour is a filling pile similar to velveteen but distinguished from it in that while the ground warp and filling is of cotton, the pile filling is of jute, wool, or some other material.

For dress and cloaking purposes velour is made with two or three ply cotton yarns for the warp and filling of the ground fabric and mohair or luster filling for the pile, the widths running from 27 to 54 inches. For curtain and upholstery purposes velours are largely made with jute as the filling pile.

Filling piles are cut after leaving the loom, either by running a knife through the loops or by using blade or circular machine cutters, the first method being the best, but most expensive. After being cut the pile is brushed and rubbed, sometimes singed, then dyed.

(2) It is seen that filling pile is woven in the same manner as an ordinary fabric, and when it is cut this operation is performed after the cloth leaves the loom. Warp pile, on the other hand, is both woven and cut on the loom and permits of a greater variety of effects—in fact, more figuring than possible with any other kind of textile fabric.

In weaving warp pile fabrics the filling and one warp is used to produce the ground, which may be woven or twilled as desired, while the extra warp is used to produce the pile. On each pile either the whole or a selected portion of the pile warp threads are raised to weave over a wire that is inserted in the shed, and then they are lowered, interlaced with the ground cloth, and then either the whole or a selected portion raised over another wire and the operation repeated as before. Velvets are known technically as "two-pick velvets," "three-pick velvets," etc., which means that two, three, or other number of ground picks are used between each lifting of the pile warp and the insertion of a wire.

If the loops formed by the pile warp passing over the wires are left uncut, the fabric is known as Terry cloth, whereas if these floating loops are cut in the middle of the float the fabric is known as velvet. For Terry cloth plain wires are used when withdrawn leave the loops standing but if the velvet is desired the wire over which the warp passes is equipped with a knife edge which cuts the pile as it is withdrawn. Plush is constructed in a similar manner to velvet, but the pile is longer and less dense. Velvet and plush are usually woven two or more widths in a loom, with split selvages, and like velveteen and corduroy, etc., they are woven in the gray and then dyed. The appearance and selling value of these

articles depend largely on the method of finishing, and velvets and plushes are put through a long series of finishing operations.

Velvet and plush are figured and ornamented in many and various ways. A great variety of effects is obtained by using piles of varying lengths, forming designs with high and low piles, using uncut piles with the regular cut pile, using Jacquard figuring, etc. For ordinary work there is necessary only a beam apiece for the ground warp and the pile warp, but for very fancy work there may be required a separate pile-warp spool for each individual pile-warp thread. Very frequently plushes are made to imitate the skins of animals; in this case using two or more lengths of plush pile, and some times preparing the pile threads beforehand by printing, curling, weaving, etc., and the woven effects being aided by the after methods of tinting and finishing. Seal skin, furs, etc., are now made in very close imitation of the genuine article.

Velvets and plushes are frequently woven as double-pile fabrics. In this case there are woven with one operation of the loom two cloths, one above the other, which are connected together by the alternate interlacing with the top and bottom cloths of the pile-warp threads. A knife travels between the two pieces before they leave the loom and by cutting the pile halfway between the two cloths leaves each with its own cut pile.

Turkish toweling is Terry pile that is made on a different principle from that above as the loops are formed without the use of wires. This is done by means of a special device for shifting either the reed or the cloth so that the filling is beaten up to a point some distance from the fell of the cloth for a certain number of picks, and then beaten up over the intervening space to the cloth, causing the loose pile warp to raise on either side of the tight ground warp and form loops. The distance between the binding picks and the cloth, before they are beaten up together, determines the length of the loop. Various grades of Turkish toweling are made, ranging from those made from waste yarns to those made from fine combed yarns. The loops as formed by this system of Terry cloth weaving, are irregular, and while suitable for towels, would not do for higher grade fabrics.

International.—Oldham seems to be the largest center of velvet manufacture in England. Crefeld is the largest center in Germany, while in France Lyons is the center for broad velvets and St. Etienne for velvet ribbons. At all three of these places silk is the main fiber used in the velvets but there is a considerable proportion made with cotton ground and silk pile and a smaller amount of all cotton goods. As was brought out by England's 1905 tariff commission Crefeld takes some velvets in the gray from Lancashire which she stiffens, cuts the pile, and after dyeing and finishing is able to send back to England to be sold cheaper than that made and finished at home.

Upholstery.

Upholstery goods is the term used to designate fabrics of every description that are used in the making and covering of furniture, and includes varieties of cretonne, chintz, plush, velvet, Utrecht velvet, brocatelle, reps, sateens, Jacquard figured goods of various kinds, etc., and is usually extended to include other room furnishings such as lambrequins portieres, hangings, tapestry panels, etc.

Chenille was largely used in the upholstery trade at one time, but has been largely replaced by cotton tapestry.

Chenille is a fringed thread having soft spun ends of yarn projecting from it in all directions. The name is derived from the peculiar and soft appearance of the article, chenille being the French name for caterpillar.

Chenille yarn is made by cutting up a fabric woven on the loom in a peculiar manner. In one method of making chenille yarn four warp threads are drawn through one dent in the loom reed, then a certain number of dents, varying according to the kind of chenille to be produced, are left empty, another four warp threads drawn in one dent, etc. This gives a warp formed of groups of four ends with spaces between. The filling is then woven in as usual with a plain one up, one down weave. The fabric is then split up into strips by cutting the filling threads between each series of warp ends, either automatically on the loom during process of weaving or with a special chenille cutting machine afterwards. Another method of making chenille is similar to the above except that there are used three warp ends for each chenille strip interlaced with a gauze weave instead of the four ends interlaced with a plain weave. After cutting the chenille into strips it is twisted, every four (or three) threads of warp being thus formed into one, with the filling threads extending from it in every direction and giving it the appearance of a fringed thread. The twisting tends to hold the interwoven filling firmly in the warp threads and hence adds strength to the material.

Chenille is used for filling in the manufacture of rugs, curtains, carpets, coverlets, upholstery, fabrics, etc., or in its first woven state in trimmings, fringes, etc.

(Continued next week)

A Relapse.

A colored man complained to the storekeeper that a ham which he had purchased there was not good. "The ham is all right, Zeph," insisted the storekeeper.

"No, it ain't boss," insisted the negro. "Dat ham's shore bad!"

"How can that be," continued the storekeeper, "when it was cured only last week?"

The colored man scratched his head reflectively, and finally suggested:

"Well, sah, then it must have had a relapse."—Exchange.

Effect of Sizing on Subsequent Processes

CERTAIN of the ingredients employed for sizing warp yarns exert very injurious effects upon the cloth in some of the subsequent processes through which it is required to pass, e. g., singeing, bleaching, dyeing and printing. It is known that a moist atmosphere and a certain amount of moisture in the yarn are practically essential to ensure good results in the weaving. Under humid conditions, sized warps are very liable to develop mildew whilst standing in the weaving sheds or rolled up on the weaver's beams. The sizer therefore incorporates a small amount of Zinc Chloride with his size, which acts at the same time as an antiseptic and as a deliquescent. Other chlorides are also frequently employed as deliquescent agents, e. g., Magnesium and Calcium Chlorides. All these chlorides tend to dissociate when heated above a certain temperature, and cloths containing them are liable to become tendered after passing through the singeing process. The heat of the singeing machine liberates Hydrochloric Acid which destroys the fibres of the cloth. The damaged parts are often irregularly distributed over the cloth, and they betray themselves on the form of small or large holes with clean cut edges, distinct from the frayed edges of mechanically damaged parts. Another objectionable substance often used in sizing is Paraffin Wax, the object being to lubricate the sized threads for the weaving process. Tallow is the proper substance to employ for this purpose, but Paraffin is used either consciously because it is cheaper or unconsciously in the form of adulterated tallow. Paraffin Wax and similar unsaponifiable substances are not emulsified in the boiling processes to which the goods are subjected preparatory to bleaching or dyeing. The wax is simply loosened, floats to the top of the kier and settles on the goods in the form of patches producing grey, water-resistant stains which cannot be bleached or dyed. Sometimes the wax remains evenly distributed over the cloth without forming patches, in which case the fibres remain absolutely resistant to the calendering operations and the cloth finishes up quite limp. Mineral oil stains derived from the lubricating oil of the loom or other machinery are likewise objectionable, and it has been clearly demonstrated that mineral oil stains resist all known processes of bleaching, but it would appear that a mixture of vegetable and mineral oils is not so harmful. In the discussions of the paper, P. Bean pointed out that the use of deliquescent chlorides is not confined to the object of facilitating the weaving operations. Magnesium and Calcium Chlorides are used illegitimately for the object of increasing the weight; these chlorides increase the weight of the

cloth not merely by the excess of moisture they attract, but also by enabling the cloth to carry more "filling." Heavily weighted grey cloths are sent to the bleacher with instructions to finish "to loom weight," and the bleached first has to take out all the "filling" and then replace it to an equivalent weight when finishing the cloth. In extreme cases as much as 50 to 60 per cent. of added weight is demanded, and it is impossible to attain such results without the use of deliquescent chlorides. Even the smallest proportion of Magnesium Chloride is dangerous if the cloth has to be singed. "Yorkshire grease" has been mentioned as a substitute for tallow but this is not always safe.—Textile Institute J.

Ginners Report.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The vast 1911 cotton crop of the United States has been ginned and baled to the extent of 14,510,676 bales on Jan. 16, according to the census bureau's report, issued today, showing 193,674 bales were ginned during the period from Jan. 1 to 15, inclusive.

Ginneries this season have been forced to greater activity than ever before by the enormous crop. A considerable quantity still remains to be ginned before the close of the season. The exact amount will be made known by the census bureau's final ginning report March 20, giving figures up to Feb. 28.

Today's ginning report is about 375,000 bales less than the department of agriculture's estimate of production, which was 14,885,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

The report showing the number of running bales, counting round as half bales, with comparative statistics for last year and other record years is as follows:

United States 14,510,676 bales, compared with 11,253,147 bales last year, when 97.3 per cent. of the 1910 crop was ginned prior to Jan. 16; 12,666,203 bales in 1909, when 96.8 per cent. of the 1908 crop was ginned, and 12,767,600 bales in 1905, when 94.9 per cent. of the 1904 crop was ginned.

Round bales included were 97,668, compared with 111,079 bales in 1910 crop, 146,378 bales in 1909 and 232,510 bales in 1908.

Sea Island cotton bales included were 109,592, compared with 86,424 bales in the 1910 crop, 92,191 bales in 1909 and 90,287 bales in 1908.

A. Klipstein & Co. to Move.

A. Klipstein & Co., the well known dye stuff house, will soon move their New York office to a new eight-story building at the corner of Greenwich and Barrow Sts.

The change was made necessary by their increased business which has outgrown their old quarters, near Hanover Square.

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Starch, Dextrine, etc.

The Conflagration Hazard

WITH the idea of making impossible the repetition of such terrible catastrophes as those which have recently overtaken Baltimore, San Francisco, Bangor, Chelsea, and other unfortunate places, considerable attention has been given toward the development of fire breaks or stops which would make virtually impossible the repetition of such a disaster. Among the ideas which have met with expert approval might be mentioned the erection of solid lines of heavy fireproof buildings, roughly in the form of a maltese cross, thus dividing the total area into sections separated by these massive bulwarks. This scheme, however, does not provide against the carrying of embers by a high wind to a long distance in advance of a conflagration.

The only apparent complete solution of the situation lies in equipping the principal buildings, certainly within the congested areas in such a manner that it will be virtually impossible for fire to obtain hold upon them, and thus advance another step in its progress of destruction. There are two general methods by which this may be done, but for most perfect protection they should be jointly adopted.

For fighting a fire on the inside of a building it is absolutely essential for best results that the building be equipped with an approved form of automatic sprinkler which, opening as soon as temperature caused by the fire reached a certain predetermined point, will flash that fire and thus automatically put it out. The secondary protection, which would come into play only when a conflagration is in progress or threatened, is a system of open sprinklers on the outside of the building, located one above each window or other exposed opening, and operated by means of a valve at some distance, turning water into the pipes and surrounding the building with a veritable curtain of water through which the fire cannot pass.

A splendid instance of this duplicate form of protection was in evidence at the Baltimore fire in the premises of the O'Neill Department store. This building was equipped both inside and out as above described, the outside sprinklers covering no less than 98 windows in the six stories. It was directly in the path of the fire and was attacked by flames which practically enveloped it, leaping more than 15 feet above the elevated sprinkler tank, the top of which is 30 feet above the roof. The cover of the tank was destroyed, while the tank and the timbers on which it rested were so badly damaged as to necessitate replacement. They were saved from total destruction, however, by blocking the overflow pipe and keeping it wet. The cornice of the building was on fire a number of times, but four Grinnell automatic sprinklers in the attic prevented the fire from entering. The freight elevator caught fire, but two sprinklers at the top checked it here. The open sprinklers

over the windows were put in operation fifteen minutes before the flames attacked the building, and such was the value of the screen thus formed that the store was open for business again two days after the fire. Thus the sprinkler saved not only the building and contents, but other buildings which, protected by this screen, were shielded from the direct force of the flames.

An interesting sidelight on this lies in the fact that a modern 11-story fire proof building directly across the street, equally exposed but not protected by sprinklers, was completely gutted.

Fire Without Loss.

A fire which recently started in the waste paper bin in the basement of O'Neill & Co.'s Department Store, Baltimore, Md., was practically extinguished by two Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers before anyone knew it was burning. As an extra precaution, the fire department was called out, but when it arrived there was nothing for it to do, as the sprinkler had done the work fire. No claim was made for damages. No person saw the fire until after it was out.

It will be recalled that Grinnell sprinklers in and about this building, at the time of the great Baltimore fire, absolutely stopped the progress of the fire in this direction, and saved not only this building but those beyond it from what would have been their total destruction.

Community Fire Protection.

A recent fire in the basement of the W. J. Murphy Harness Factory, Fort Smith, Ark., caused by escaping gas, opened seven Grinnell sprinkler heads, which extinguished the fire so quickly that no claim for damages was made. This was one of the eleven concerns which recently joined hands for mutual protection, and installed an automatic sprinkler system comprising nearly 8,000 sprinkler heads, fed by water from a 100,000 gallon elevated tank. The properties protected include three large dry goods stores, two wholesale groceries, two hardware stores, a wholesale confectionery, a furniture store, the Murphy Harness factory, and a coffee commission house, as well as the stables connected with one of the big grocers.

The entire system was installed by the plant of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, of Texas. One man, who thoroughly understands the system, makes daily inspections and is responsible for the maintenance of the plant.

Suspicious of Elihu.

We guess the reason why Elihu Root's suggestion that the whole 90,000,000 of this nation engage in prayer on Christmas morning for five minutes simultaneously was not carried into effect was that the 90,000,000 wanted a little more detailed information as to what Elihu was going to be a-doing those five minutes.—Pittsburg Press.

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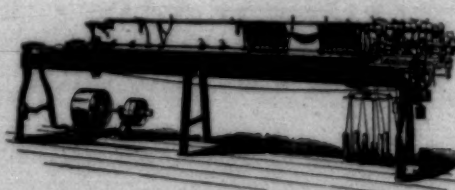
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Irregularity of Laps

AN important factor in the modern cotton spinning mill is the condition of the blowing-room machinery, especially with regard to the irregularities of the laps, and also of the yarns produced. Stringent attention is necessary in the blowing-room if these defects are to be avoided, and there is a wide field open for the inventive mind in this particular section of a spinning mill.

The following notes will be confined chiefly to the opener lap machine of the Buckeye type, and a general survey of the practical working will be given from the hopper feed to the completion of the first lap. They will be divided into two sections: (1) Constructional; (2) operation of the machine, and speeds of the various parts.

Constructional.—The castings for the framing of these machines should be finished as smoothly as possible on the inside, and all the joints in the framework made level. The joints where bolted together should have planed surfaces. The covers or casings should be a close fit to the frame, as also should the dampers. All the inside plates and sheets should be smooth, and a liberal supply of putty should be used in the corners, bevel fashion, in all passages wherever cotton has to pass. The grid bars, whether in the hopper under the cylinder or under the beater and also in the dust-box, should be made smooth, and they should be rendered entirely free from grease by the frequent use of blacklead. The dust-box should be made as air-tight as is possible underneath. The cages should be well finished—that is, free from solder between the meshes, and also at the joints near the brass rims; they should be kept in condition by means of blackleading. The selvage guides (or "liners," as they are termed) should be a close fit to the inside of the frame, with pliable leather strips about 1 inch wide fastened to the edges that touch the top and bottom cages. The floor, which will have been cut out for the fans or spider, must be made perfect around the casing of fan, either by means of a wood framing or slates with a cement facing. The weights on the long levers for the calendars should

be set at equal distances and clear of the floor; the weighting of the slip roller should also be equal at each end. The above features are often neglected, and so cause endless trouble in actual working by choking, bad selvages, unlevel laps, etc.

Operation and Speeds.—It will be admitted that the ideal filling motion for the hopper box would be a continuous feed if it could be so regulated according to the exact weight required. Under present methods there must be a period of too heavy and too light feeding, proportionate to the weight required to start and stop the lattice, and the time taken for the operation; probably a variation of from 1 1/2 to 4 lb. occurs, according to the kind of motion used. The cotton is best fed by means of an inclined creeper lattice to the top of the wood door, and allowed to fall on the inside, and with as little leverage as possible to the driving pulley. The cotton in the hopper box is taken forward by the bottom lattice until it comes into contact with the inclined lattice; it is then taken up by the spikes in the inclined lattice, and receives further opening treatment. The amount of cotton allowed to pass forward depends upon the distance the beater is set away from the inclined lattice.

The cotton that passes forward is stripped from off the lattice by the hopper cylinder, and passes over the grid bars and down the shoot or incline to the horizontal lattice of the opener. With reference to the cotton in the hopper box, there would probably be a certain amount of waste, etc., to be used up, which is generally introduced at this stage. Upon examining and observing the inclined lattice it will be noticed that the softer the cotton the quicker it will pass through the machine. The same remarks apply to the waste introduced, thus showing that the feed from the hopper to the opener cylinder is governed largely by the state of the cotton in the hopper box, and it must be very irregular in cross-section at this stage.

As regards the lattice for the opener, which is fed with cotton from the hopper feeder, it must be mentioned that at this point the

question arises as to the thickness of the feed that should obtain—whether light and quick, or heavy and slow. Many practical men adhere to the system they favour under practically all conditions. The feed, however, must be governed by the quality of cotton used, the variety, speed of opener cylinder, and the regulating motion. As regards the cotton used, we should not expect the same weight of lap from Egyptian cotton as from American cotton, especially if we made no change in the machine, such as the draft pulley, etc., or by the regulating screw if permissible. There is in fact no similarity in the density of the cottons in question. In the case of Egyptian cotton, it would be far more profitable to alter the hopper feeder so as to open the cotton more effectively, and thus present it to the opener cylinder in as loose a state as possible. We should then have more freedom for regulating the machine, and therefore more even laps would be produced. Probably the draft pulleys would have to be altered so as to increase the draft, in order to obtain the correct weight of lap.

It is not wise to make too much use of the regulating screw, since the cone belt cannot be retained on the centre of the drum. The strap would be running either on the large diameter or the small diameter; therefore it would not give sufficient space for regulating purposes on either the heavy side or the light side. As regards the speed of the driven cone, it may be mentioned that in some makes of machines it is run at far too great a speed, and in practice it will be found that by slower running, if the driving can be accommodated to meet the change, much better regulating will be acquired, owing to the various thicknesses of cotton passing more slowly under the regulating roller, and thus giving more time for treatment. Therefore we can afford to give a light feed with the cotton in a more opened state, which thus receives a more uniform treatment by the opener cylinder than by either of the methods previously mentioned. The above conditions should be aimed at wherever the regulating motion will permit.

For the opener cylinder a speed of from 400 to 500 revolutions per minute will be found to meet general requirements, the speed to be consistent with the amount of impurities to be removed. The cotton at this stage is subjected to the action of the opener cylinder, which, according to the nature of the cotton in the mixing, is similar to that in the hopper. To a great extent this is governed by the speed of the back fan, the cotton being drawn from the cylinder through the passages and over the grid bars on to the cages in sheet fashion by the draught created by the fan.

The greater the draught the greater will be the evil of allowing the lighter varieties of cotton to be drawn on to the cages first. There is, however, no rule for the correct speed of fan. The lowest speed that will clear the cylinder of cotton and allow as many impurities to drop out as possible is the speed to be adopted, whether 900 revolutions or 180 revolutions per minute, according to the position of the machine, the area of the dust chamber, etc.

The cotton now passes forward between the cages and cage rollers, over the guideplates, and between the feed rollers. Here the cotton receives further opening and cleansing treatment by the beater, which is generally provided with three blades. As regards the speed of the beater, there is not as much damage caused by its being over-speeded as there is in too close a setting to the feed rollers, and a speed of 800 to 1200 revolutions per minute, according to the quality of cotton being used, and the various impurities to be removed, is advised.

The setting from the blade to the feed rollers should vary with the thickness or weight per yard of lap worked. Assuming the cotton to be the same in two cases, we could afford to have a wider setting for a 16oz. lap than for a 12oz. lap. The setting of the beater to the stripping plate should be 1-32-in. in all cases.

In setting the beater bars, the first bar, or the one nearest to the rollers, should be about 18-in. be-

(Continued on Page 18)

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Directories Mailed.

We have mailed copies of the Directory of Southern Cotton Mills to all subscribers to whom they were promised. If any such subscribers have not received their Directory they should notify us at once.

Answer to Young Spinner.

Editor:

In reply to Young Spinner's question, will say that I think the most of his trouble must come from overworked or careless spinners, for where spinners allow their ends to stay down long enough for their front top roller to choke up it is a sure cause for roving to lap on the middle steel roll. See that your steel rolls are cleaned once each week; don't take the operatives word for it, but see for yourself.

Do not allow your help to beat roving off of steel rollers, for by so doing they bruise the flutes which is a sure cause for another lap.

Of course there are other causes for this trouble, but I consider the above the greatest cause.

I hope to hear from some other on this subject.

H. A. R.

Answer to Young Spinner.

Editor:

There are different things that cause roving to lap on steel rolls. I think that the flutes of the rolls collect dirt until they become gummy and cause the fibre of the cotton to stick, which in turn causes the laps. The thing to do is to clean the rolls with whiting and then rub with a good hard waste. I do not recommend card clothing to clean steel rolls with, and on numbers finer than 14s.

The rolls can be set too far apart and cause laps. If they are set too far apart the fibre of the cotton will drop down after leaving the middle roll before the front roll catches it. This will also cause laps.

Another cause is that the rolls may be set too close, causing lap up. When the rolls are set too close they break the staple of the cotton causing laps. Again, to prevent laps, the draft should not be over 10 for numbers finer than 40s. The finer the hank roving the more trouble you will have with lap ups.

The flutes of the rolls may be damaged, and this is the worst thing I know of which causes laps, roving to lap on steel rolls. If they are damaged use a flute file to smooth them up.

If you will remedy these troubles which I have mentioned, there will not be many lap ups in your spinning room.

G. A. L.

Fine Southern Yarns.

We have recently had an oppor-

tunity of seeing some 120-2 Sea Island yarns manufactured by the Majestic Mills at Belmont, N. C.

These yarns are of very high quality and demonstrate the ability of the Southern mills to manufacture fine frame spun yarns. C. N. Poore is superintendent of the Majestic Mills.

Geo. Foster With Universal.

Geo. W. Foster, inventor of the Camless Winder, has resigned his position with the Lowell Machine Shops and has accepted a position with the mechanical department of the Universal Winding Co. Mr. Foster is well known in the South.

New Superintendent of Lowell Shops.

Albert W. Thompson, mechanical superintendent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H., has accepted the superintendency of the Lowell Machine Shop, Lowell, Mass., and will commence his new duties the first of next month.

Mr. Thompson is a graduate of the Mass. Institute of Technology and has made quite a reputation for his work at the Amoskeag Mfg. Co. He is also well known as the inventor of the Turbo humidifier, which is manufactured by the G. M. Parks Co., of Fitchburg, Mass.

Child Labor Conference.

With delegates representing all sections of the United States present, the eighth annual conference on child labor opened at Louisville, Ky., on January 25th, in the evening, under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee. It closed on the 28th. Mayor Head, of Louisville, welcomed the delegates. Among the speakers on the program were: E. O. Holland, superintendent of the Louisville public schools; Carroll G. Pearce, superintendent of the Milwaukee, Wis., schools; Florence Kelly, of the National Consumers League, New York; Dr. R. G. Foss, superintendent of public health of Guilford county, North Carolina.

Salt in Dyeing.

In dyeing with the direct cotton dyes, sulphate and chloride of sodium have hitherto been regarded as equally satisfactory assistants; the sulphate is almost always preferred in dyeing half-wool by the one-bath process. Herr Klaus argues that this is a mistake. Glauber's salt is dissociated in the boiling bath, with the result that the latter contains quantities of caustic soda which cannot fail to have an injurious action on the wool. Hence common salt, which is not split up at a boiling temperature is greatly to be preferred. Even with direct cotton colors on cotton alone, although the liberated

alkali does not act on the fibre, it has a destructive action on many of these direct dyestuffs. It follows that in these cases the chloride is to be preferred to the sulphate.—Dyer and Calico Printer.

Explosion at China Grove Mill.

There was recently quite an explosion in the slasher room at the Patterson Manufacturing Company, China Grove, N. C. About seven o'clock in the morning a cylinder exploded and did considerable damage, and badly scalded Vance Paire, an employee. The machine was literally torn to pieces and the glass broken from a large number of windows.

Of Interest to Mill Workers.

Of considerable interest to the mill workers of South Carolina is the bill now before the Legislature "to require all employers of labor, who have the right to require a notice of purpose to quit their employ from operatives employed by them, to give notice to their employes of shutting down. Already the measure has been reported favorably by the house committee on commerce and manufactures. The bill would require mills to give notice of shutting down, and the time the shut-down is to continue, by posting a notice at least two weeks before, or the same length of time as is required of employes before leaving employment.

C. W. Parrott Honored.

H. F. Moody, the genial superintendent of the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C., entertained quite a number of friends on the evening of Jan. 12 at a stag supper in compliment to C. W. Parrott who for twelve years this has been associated with the Victor Mills and who has recently severed that connection in order to become superintendent of the Anderson Cotton Mills. Those present on this occasion were Thos. F. Parker of Greenville; C. W. Parrott, W. J. Hinson, R. R. Blakeley, Clarence Elmore, Jas. McQueen, R. I. Woodside, Will Jenkins and Dr. A. G. Wardlaw, pastor of the Greer Presbyterian church. The elaborate dinner was served in seven courses.

As a token of love and esteem in which Mr. Parrott was held by the officers and operatives of the Victor Mills, a beautiful silver service was given him.

On Saturday evening the 13th inst., a large reception was given Mr. Parrott and Rush R. Blakeley at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. The affair was very informal and equally as enjoyable. Mr. Blakeley who has been superintendent of the cloth room at Victor for several years has resigned to accept a better position with the Brandon Mills in Greenville. Mr. Blakeley has the best wishes of a host of friends.

Superintendents and Overseers

Lily Mills,

Spray, N. C.

J. Platt Turner.....Superintendent
W. H. Deal.....Carder and Spinner
J. M. Coward.....Weaver
Sandy Robbins.....Buyer
Lee Kapps.....Master Mechanic
A. J. McDonol.....Dyer

Hadley Peoples Mfg. Co.,

Siler City, N. C.

H. C. Robbins.....Superintendent
W. R. McMaster.....Carder
C. W. Smith.....Spinner
W. D. Snider.....Twisting

Columbia Mfg. Co.,

Ramseur, N. C.

J. M. Whitehead.....Superintendent
M. N. Whitehead.....Carder
C. G. Whitehead.....Spinner
E. J. Steed.....Weaver
J. D. Leonard.....Shipping
M. C. Free.....Master Mechanic

Twine Mills Corporation.

Roanoke, Va.

T. J. McNeely.....Superintendent
S. L. McClure, Asst. Superintendent
Noah Robinson.....Carder
W. A. Gaskin.....Spinner
H. J. Christley.....Cloth Room
Lee Robinson.....Twisting & Winding
L. K. Crush.....Master Mechanic

Sterling Cotton Mills,

Franklinton, N. C.

J. W. Daniel.....Superintendent
J. C. Fegleman.....Carder & Spinner
Jno. R. Frye.....Night Supt.
Z. R. Rowe.....Master Mechanic

Highland Park Mills, Mill No. 3.

Charlotte, N. C.

A. B. Saunders.....Superintendent
J. A. Sawyer.....Carder
W. P. Newton.....Spinner
J. A. Fawler.....Weaver
C. E. Stafford.....Dyer
J. D. Haney.....Master Mechanic

Rosemary Mfg. Co., Mill No. 1.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

T. W. Mullen.....Superintendent
A. T. White.....Carder
W. S. Bantom.....Spinner
L. S. Cannon.....Weaver
J. M. Gizzard.....Cloth Room
J. E. Cox.....Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, February 1

Breaking Subscription Records.

Quality of Labor.

During the week ending Jan. 20th, our traveling representative, S. Hampton Smith, secured over 300 new subscribers for the Southern Textile Bulletin.

We are confident that this breaks all previous records of subscription men and feel that Mr. Smith has just cause to be proud of the achievement.

The subscribers were taken upon our regular subscription basis and every one of them pays the full subscription price.

It is simply the case of a very live subscription man handling a journal that is popular with the mill people. They want the Southern Textile Bulletin because it gives them the information and news and they like its policies.

When we placed our subscribers upon the pay-in-advance system and began to drop subscribers at expiration there were some who predicted that it would injure our circulation but we have found only a remarkable growth since that time.

It may also be noticed that our advertising is steadily growing.

It is against the policy of this journal to ever publish a notice of a mill strike or mention same in any way as we believe that such notices serve as suggestions to the Southern operatives and may cause trouble, whereas one of the objects of our publication is to promote harmony between the cotton manufacturers and the operatives.

We will, however, depart from our rule, for once, on account of an interesting problem that has occurred to us in connection with the great strike which has been in effect among the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass.

Massachusetts, like all other states, is afflicted with fool agitators and those who would be philanthropists at the expense of others.

As we all know these agitators are never satisfied and if the mill people were working one hour per day they would introduce a bill to reduce the legal working day to thirty minutes. They know nothing about mill work but pose as knowing better than either the mill owners or mill operatives what is

best for both and every meeting of the Legislature is the signal for the introduction of bills reducing the number of working hours.

In Massachusetts the reduction has been made step by step until the last Legislature made the cut to 54 hours per week.

The mill owners did not feel that they could pay the same wages for 54 hours as they had been paying for 56 hours but agreed to pay the same rate per hour.

This action brought a man named Ettors to Lawrence, Mass., from New York and he started a great strike and a number of textile workers variously estimated at between 5,000 and 15,000 have been out of work for two weeks and during the strike they have lost more wages than the proposed reduction would have made in a year.

Our object in writing this editorial was not to explain the strike but for the purpose of presenting a problem to the cotton manufacturers of the South.

The editor of this journal stood upon a sidewalk of a street at Lawrence, Mass., and witnessed a parade of several thousand of the strikers.

He studied carefully these New England textile workers and took note of what manner of men they were and when they had passed he felt like offering a prayer of thanks that the Southern mills had no such affliction.

A more disreputable, degenerate body of men could hardly be found on this globe of ours and it would be difficult to properly describe them.

It was said that twenty-five languages were spoken by those in the parade and at the strikers' meetings it was necessary to have the speeches delivered in eight different tongues.

The garbage and sewerage of Europe is about the only proper definition of the men who have crossed the water to fill the mills of New England.

Looking at these men causes to arise to us a great question, which we are unable to answer, a problem which we have not solved. Why can New England mills with this scum of the earth make better goods than our Southern mills?

We have on the average better machinery than the New England mills and we have a class of native labor which is far superior morally, mentally and in every respect to those men we saw upon the streets of Lawrence. Yet we must admit that New England mills as a rule, make better goods and get a better price for them than the South-

ern mills and even our mills that make high quality goods suffer by reason of the general reputation of Southern goods and yarns.

While the motley throng marched by and while the armed soldiers guarded the four walls and the entrance of every mill in Lawrence, Mass., we tried to solve the problem but the solution is not yet seen.

The only answer that came to us is carelessness on the part of our mill owners, superintendents and overseers in that they do not make quality paramount and do not require it of those in their employment.

The mills ship inferior and poorly made goods and take chances on their being accepted and the same policy is passed on down through the superintendents and overseers to the operatives.

The Southern mills must wake up to this great question of quality for it means much for the future success of the textile industry of the South.

We have mills that are making goods of a quality fully equal to the best mills of New England but they are the exception and the scum of the earth are producing better goods than our own operatives who are of the best blood on earth.

Cotton Consumption.

Foreign consumers of American cotton have already taken from this season's crop a total of 6,373,668 bales. This compares with 5,210,940 bales for the corresponding period a year ago, or a gain of 1,162,720 bales. At the rate cotton is being exported now, some believe that total exports will amount to 9,500,000 bales this season.

Clark's New Mill Directory Out.

The Clark Directory of Southern cotton mills, that spin and weave cotton, is out. The Directory was compiled by Mr. David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin. It contains accurate data relative to the Southern mills and will be of the greatest value. The number of spindles and looms of each mill, the officers, capital stock and the buyers are given. Mills operating dye plants, and the kind of power used in operating the machinery, steam, water or electricity is also specified. The book is very complete and Mr. Clark is to be congratulated on compiling such a handy and convenient volume. The book is the pocket size and will be found doubly convenient.—Charlotte Chronicle.

PERSONAL NEWS

E. M. Dry has resigned as superintendent of the Tuscarora Mill at Mt. Pleasant N. C.

J. A. Thompson has resigned as superintendent of the Sycamore (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

J. W. Walters has resigned as overseer of carding at the Paola Mills, Statesville, N. C.

B. F. Barnes has resigned as superintendent of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

M. W. Andrews, of Spray, N. C., has accepted a position with the Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Chas. Jackson has been promoted to second hand of spinning in Mill No. 1 at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Will Lowe has been promoted to second hand of spinning in Mill No. 2 at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

R. G. Caveny, from Gastonia, has accepted position as card grinder with the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. P. Crow has resigned as card grinder at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

F. L. Kettle has resigned as overseer of carding at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Jess Simons has resigned as roll coverer at the Pepperton Cotton Mills, Jackson, Ga.

M. H. Strahley has resigned as overseer of spinning in mill No. 1, Lancaster, S. C.

R. R. Corn has resigned as overseer weaving at the Globe Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

T. E. Bradbury, from the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

M. W. Millwood has resigned as loom fixer at the Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C., to go into other business.

Will Garrison has been promoted to night overseer weaving at Globe Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

Will Moore has resigned as overseer weaving at Globe Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

S. M. Butler, from Augusta, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at the Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

G. W. Butler has accepted position as master mechanic at the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. Gambrell has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Bibb Mills, Macon, Ga.

J. R. Gosnell, from Spartanburg, S. C., is now second hand in weaving at Newry, S. C.

W. J. Baker has accepted the position of bookkeeper at the Altamahaw (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. C. Brabham has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Winona (Miss.) Cotton Mills, and accepted position at Yazoo City, Miss.

M. T. Grimes, formerly of Thompson, Ga., has accepted position as superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

W. C. Cessna, of Quitman, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

G. M. Parker, who has been in charge of picker room at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has resigned to take charge of his farm.

J. W. Kennett has resigned as overseer spinning at the Union (S. C.) Mills to accept similar position with the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. K. White has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Pauline Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

T. F. Hoy has resigned as overseer of weaving at Seneca, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

Oscie Smith, of Hogansville, Ga., has accepted the position of bookkeeper at the Lang Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga.

H. W. Thomas, of White Stone, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Fairmont (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. D. Lawn, of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

F. S. Evans, president of the Pannola Mills, Greenwood, S. C., has returned from a business trip to Boston, Mass.

Furman Clark, of Piedmont, S. C., has accepted position as second hand in carding at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. R. Brown, of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., is now erecting machinery at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

D. C. Leonard, formerly of Hickory, N. C., is now erecting machinery at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

J. H. Huff has resigned as overseer spinning at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co. to accept similar position with the Victor Mills, of Greens, S. C.

T. T. Weidman has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Chadwick Hoskins Mill, No. 1, Charlotte, N. C., and is now located at Shelby, N. C.

S. M. Smith, formerly overseer spinning in Mill No. 3 of the Clifton Mfg. Co. is now superintendent of Converse Mills at Glendale, S. C., succeeding his father, S. G. Smith, who has resigned to take charge of his farm.

D. S. Reynolds has accepted the position of night overseer of carding and spinning at the Melville Mill, Cherryville, N. C.

C. D. Huff has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co. to accept position of overseer of spinning with the new mill at Chesnee, S. C.

C. H. Ripley has resigned as roller coverer at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Gluck Mills, of the same place.

S. H. McCall, formerly second hand in carding at the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a similar position at Williamston, S. C.

W. Speight Adams, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Harris Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a position with the Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

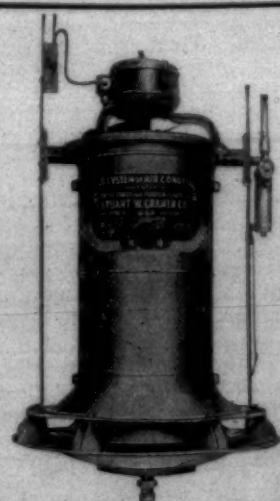
R. R. Blakeley has resigned his position as overseer of the cloth room at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., to accept position with the Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C.

J. E. Owens has resigned as overseer of carding at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., and has accepted a position in the card room of mills No. 1, 2 and 3 at Pelzer, S. C.

B. F. Spear, superintendent of the Marlboro Mill at Bennettsville, S. C., was last week elected superintendent of the mill village Sunday school.

Edward Hall has resigned as superintendent of the Itasca (Texas) Cotton Mill to become superintendent of the Tuscarora Mill at Mt. Pleasant N. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Newton, N. C.—The Catawba Cotton Mills have begun night operation.

High Point, N. C.—The Stafford Co., of Readville, Mass., are now installing 260 Ideal automatic looms in the Pickett Cotton Mills.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—The Elizabeth City Cotton Mills have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent.

Long Shoals, N. C.—The annual meeting of the Long Shoals Cotton Mill was held last week and was attended by a number of stockholders from other towns.

New Orleans, La.—The Love Mills have received the first shipment of 400 Ideal automatic looms which they recently purchased from the Stafford Co., of Readville, Mass.

Siluria, Ala.—The Buck Creek Mills now have in operation 400 Ideal automatic looms which they purchased last summer from the Stafford Co., of Readville, Mass.

Graham, N. C.—A new cotton mill to make heavy cotton goods is proposed for Graham by Harvey White, president of the Tavora Mills. He is now in New England on matters connected with the machinery equipment.

Pineville, N. C.—The Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, at Pineville, N. C., which has been idle for several months will resume full operation at an early date. M. T. Grimes, formerly of Thomson, Ga., will be superintendent.

Hillsdale, Md.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Gambrill Mills Co., the capital stock being placed at \$100,000. This company will manufacture cotton and woolen goods. Its incorporators are Melville Gambrill, Clarendon I. T. Gould and Charles A. Klots.

Charleston, S. C.—The plant of the Royal Bag and Yarn Manufacturing Co. was to have been sold at auction on order of the Federal courts, in bankruptcy proceedings, but there was not a bidder. The upset price was \$300,00 and Schachte & Son called in vain for bid for the big mill building and operative houses.

Kannapolis, N. C.—A large force of carpenters and bricklayers are now at work, building an addition to the Cannon Mills at this place. This addition is being built to accommodate five thousand more spindles, which will be added to the equipment of the mill as soon as the present addition is completed. The work is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Murphy, N. C.—The Murphy Over-all Company was organized here with a capital of \$50,000. E. J. Darnell of Tate, Ga., is president; W. R. Rice of Andrew, manager; J. L. Smathers, secretary and treasurer. Machinery has been ordered and work will be begun at once.

Uniontown, Ala.—The Ellawhite Cotton Mills have been purchased for \$63,000 by A. L. Morgan, representing himself and associates. The purchase includes land, buildings, 10,000 ring spindles and a steam power plant, capitalized by the old company at \$175,000.

Rockingham, N. C.—The Roberdel Mills have placed an order with the Psarski Dyeing Machine Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, for two dyeing machines. One is to be a bronze machine for bleaching and the other an iron machine for raw stock dyeing.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of children's dresses and sunbonnets, have applied for an amendment to their charter, increasing their capital from \$25,000 to \$125,00, the increase to be added from time to time. Fifty thousand dollars is to be the preferred stock.

Baltimore, Md.—It is reported locally that all the mills of the Consolidated Duck Company, which is controlled by the International Cotton Mills Corporation, located in this city, are now being operated on full time. It is stated that from present indications, 1912 will be one of the best years in the history of the corporation.

Hawkinsville, Ga.—The sale of the Southern Cotton Mills to E. J. Henry, representing the bondholders, for the sum of \$30,000, has been confirmed by the judge of the United States District Court, despite the protest of J. C. Cooper, a large creditor. The mills were erected in 1902 at an approximate cost of \$110,000 and are now valued at about \$75,000. The sale had previously been confirmed by the referee and the judge approved the referee's report, upon hearing the petition of J. C. Cooper, who sought to have the sale set aside. for \$200,000.

The claim of the American Warehouse Co., of Spray, amounting to \$621,270, was not allowed, because it consists of indorsements of notes for the German-American Co., which the American Warehouse Co. has not undertaken to pay and cannot pay, being now bankrupt itself. A claim of \$9,000 from the Eastern Machine Company, of Maine, is not allowed also.

Draper, N. C.—A. H. Price, of Salisbury, who was appointed special master in chancery by Federal Judge James E. Boyd in the case in equity entitled New York Trust Co. vs. the German American Co., has filed his report on the claims of unsecured creditors of the latter concern in bankruptcy, as noted, allowing total claims of \$667,511. The largest claim showed was that of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, which is \$375,000. The next largest is that of John G. Shedd, of Chicago,

Taylorsville, N. C.—Argument was heard in New York last week by Justice Gerard of the Supreme Court on a motion of the Taylorsville Cotton Mills to vacate a warrant of attachment secured against them in the sum of \$1,185 in favor of Springs & Co., cotton brokers, of this city. The defendants are located at Taylorsville, N. C.

The plaintiffs claim the above amount as a balance due on a buying and selling account for the defendants, and secured the attachment on the ground the defendants are a foreign company.

Decision was reserved.

Baltimore, Md.—An additional mill is being planned for the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co., of this place (controlled by the International Cotton Mills Co., of New York. The new mill will be located at Woodberry, the mill section of Baltimore. While no statements have been given out concerning the new addition, it is thought that plans and specifications are being prepared, it being rumored that Lockwood, Green & Co., of Boston, have been engaged as the architects-engineers for the work. It is said that about \$20,000 will be the amount invested for the new building and textile machinery. The new mill, it is reported, will be two stories high and 75x200 feet.

Aiken, S. C.—The annual meeting of the Aiken Manufacturing Company, and the Seminole Manufacturing Company were held last week. The reports for both of the mills showed that there has been a very prosperous year enjoyed.

The officers elected for the Seminole Manufacturing Company were as follows: Thomas Barrett, Jr., president and treasurer; Directors, Norman Schultz, H. B. Vaughan, W. K. Kitchen, Cecil Cochran, F. H. Barrett, Thomas Barrett, Jr., and Charles Estees.

The officers for the Aiken Manufacturing Company are as follows: Thomas Barrett, Jr., president; Charles Estes, treasurer; Directors, Norman Schultz, H. B. Vaughan, W. K. Kitchen, F. K. Barrett, Thomas Barrett, Jr., and Charles Estees.

West Point, Ga.—The year 1911 was a good one to the Lanett Cotton Mills, they report. The capacity of the mills has been increased

nearly 200 more workmen being employed than during the months of August and September. The sales have been greater than the supply and wages are higher now than ever before in the mills.

The new cloth room has been in operation about a month. Two hundred and eight new Draper automatic looms are being installed in a new weave room.

Griffin, Ga.—Atlanta creditors of the three Griffin cotton mills, the Spalding, Central and Boyd-Mangham Mills, which were purchased recently at bankrupt sale for \$158,000, are proceeding slowly with the reorganization and financing of the properties for reorganization.

Several informal meetings have been held and the reports of the experts who have carefully examined the properties were considered.

The syndicate has determined upon starting up the Spalding Mill at an early date, and the other two as soon as practicable. The experts reported that an expenditure of some \$20,000 would be necessary for the trio of cotton mills before they could all be put into operation for effective results.

Aiken, S. C.—The annual meeting of the Aiken Manufacturing Company and the Seminole Manufacturing Company were held recently, the reports submitted showing both of these companies to be in satisfactory condition. Officers of the Seminole Manufacturing Company were elected as follows: Thomas Barrett, Jr., president and treasurer Norman Schultz, H. B. Vaughn, W. K. Kitchen, Cecil Cochran, F. H. Barrett, Thomas Barrett, Jr., and Charles Estees, directors.

The officers for the Aiken Manufacturing Company were: Thomas Barrett, Jr., president; Charles Estees, treasurer; Norman Schultz, H. B. Vaughn, W. K. Kitchen, F. K. Barrett, Jr., and Charles Estees, directors.

The properties of both mills were inspected by the stockholders.

Nashville, Tenn.—There is a movement on foot here to secure a new cotton mill for this city. The matter came up through a proposition submitted by experienced New England manufacturers and capitalists, who have offered to furnish half of \$500,00 to organize a corporation to build the factory. This offer has been submitted through Thomas A. Miller, of Greenville, S. C., to the Nashville Industrial Bureau and this organization will make every effort to secure the enterprise for the city. A committee composed of D. T. Crockett, C. O. Contrease and E. G. Stribling has been named to formulate plans for insuring the plant for Nashville. The proposal is to build a mill having an equipment of 20,-

000 spindles and 500 looms, the output to be fine cotton cloth made from Sea Island, Mississippi and Egyptian cotton.

Newton, N. C.—The building which was built several years ago for the proposed Ridgeview Cotton Mills has been purchased by W. H. Shuford, of Hickory, who will install a complete cotton manufacturing equipment of about 5,000 spindles.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Charlotte Bagging Company of Charlotte has received a charter from Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes and the corporation papers have been filed in the office of the clerk of the court.

The total authorized capital stock of the company is \$100,000. The incorporators are Messrs. A. L. Smith, H. L. Sanders, E. E. Haggard and H. A. Cook.

The company is authorized to deal in cotton bagging and ties and in real and personal property of all kinds.

Charlotte, N. C.—A charter has been granted the Howell Company of Charlotte, the incorporators being Messrs. George A. Howell, S. Wallace Howell and Brevard Nixon. The main offices of the concern will be at No. 510 West Fifth street, where a general cotton wool, and textile waste business will be done.

The authorized capital stock of the concern is \$24,000, with paid in preferred stock of 199 shares at \$50 a share, by A. G. Howell; 20 shares of common stock at \$50 a share by Mr. S. W. Howell and one share of common stock by Mr. Brevard Nixon.

This is understood to be the incorporation of the cotton waste mill now operated by Geo. Howell.

Two More Mills Fail at Spray.

Two more of the group of mills in and around Spray, for which the American Warehouse Corporation was the holding company, found their way into the United States bankruptcy court this week, the latest petitioners for adjudication being the Rhode Island Cotton Mill and the Spray Woolen Mill. The petition in bankruptcy was filed by Jones Fuller, attorney for the numerous corporations allied with the American Warehouse Co., and in signing the orders, Judge Boyd named J. Elwood Cox of High Point and E. D. Pitcher of Spray as temporary receivers for both mills, with authority to keep them running. The matter was referred to G. S. Ferguson, Jr., referee in bankruptcy at Greensboro and February 10 was set as the day for a meeting of creditors.

Messrs. Cox and Pitchers are al-

so receivers for the American Warehouse Company, now in bankruptcy, and will continue to act in such capacity until the meeting of creditors set for February 3, when a trustee will be selected. It is said the receivers will continue operations at the Rhode Island and the Woolen Mill, as they have been doing for the American Warehouse Company mills, authority being given them to borrow money on receivers' certificates for this purpose.

In the schedule of liabilities and assets filed, the following financial status was shown: Rhode Island Company—total liabilities, \$435,493.72; total assets, \$398,114.37; secured and preferred debts, \$186,321.19; unsecured liabilities, \$205,913.12; taxes due, \$903.45; wages due operatives, \$2,255.96.

Spray Woolen Mills—Liabilities, total, \$240,808.54; assets, \$237,468.50; secured and preferred debts, \$160,179.57; unsecured, \$79,141.30; taxes due, \$557; wages due operatives, \$967.

Of the five mills for which the American Warehouse Company was the principal holder of stock, four are now in bankruptcy, they being the German-American of Draper, Lilly Mill of Spray and the Rhode Island and Spray Woolen Mill. There is left out of bankruptcy only the Nantucket Mill and it is said that its affairs are in good shape and that it will not go into bankruptcy, unless unforeseen complications or litigation as to the other property should make it necessary for purposes of reorganization by the principal creditors.

Receiver For Gilreath Mfg. Co.

Greenville, S. C.—Judge Prince has appointed Fred W. Symmes receiver for the Gilreath Mfg. Co., manufacturers of clothing.

There were quite a number of creditors represented in the complaint, viz: Monaghan Mills, F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Lois Cotton Mills, Brandon Mills, Union Bleaching & Finishing Company, the Norwood National Bank, the Fourth National Bank, the City National Bank, and T. U. Vaughn, in behalf of themselves, and all other creditors for the defendant company.

Waco, Tex.—Judge Marshall Surrat has appointed J. L. Orand temporary custodian of the Slayden-Kirksey Woolen Mills. This action was the result of a petition filed in behalf of the First National and Citizens National Bank, of Waco, asking that a receiver be appointed for the mills. It is alleged in the petition that the mill is insolvent and that the outstanding indebtedness amounts to about \$40,000.

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Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
Saves Steam
Saves Water

Saves
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Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3 1/2 hours to hatch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to hatch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

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Cotton Goods Report

New York—While the conservative attitude of buyers has not disappeared, there is more confidence being shown in the prices of staple cotton goods.

Agents handling heavy brown sheetings are having trouble in meeting the demand for quick shipments of these goods, as buyers have allowed their stocks to reach a point where it is necessary to get goods in a hurry, although they are not willing to place additional orders for any distance ahead.

On other coarse yarn fabrics prices are extremely firm, and the tendency is upward. On all classes of staples such as gray cloths, bleached goods, denims, duck, and prints of a staple character, prices are firmer than a week ago.

Practically all of the leading blanket houses continue to report that buyers are taking goods better than for two seasons past and sales are at satisfactory prices. Outings have not moved so well as blankets, but buyers are purchasing better each day.

An advance of 1-4 cent has been made by a leading Southern denim manufacturer and reflects the bullish feeling on price.

The situation on fine cotton goods is not satisfactory as business is only fair and prices are too low.

The demand for export account has also shown an improvement, and inquiries have come forward from China for 3-yard sheetings. The bids made for goods of this description were a little lower than sellers here care to accept and these bids are now being revised. Quite a little additional business has been put through for Red Sea account on 3.25 3.50 and 3.75 sheetings. The heaviest business was put through on 3.50 sheetings at 5 1-2 cents.

The demand for print cloths was more active in the Fall River market last week than there has been for many weeks. This demand was freely met by the manufacturers, giving the market a firm tone. The active trading of last week was taken by the manufacturers to indicate that better prices will prevail in the near future.

Full quoted prices were offered by buyers without hesitation and when manufacturers showed an increased firmness on certain styles and asked better prices, the buyers paid the slight advance.

The best prices received to not admit of any profit as yet, but the manufacturers are optimistic and figure that it brings them to a point where cost of operation and depreciation can at last be covered.

On Saturday the demand for goods was just as active as it had been through all the week. There was also longer time allowed for deliveries on contracts placed during the week. This was expected however, and was obliged to come with any amount of trading as the production for the next two months

has been pretty well sold.

Sales for the week amounted to about 250,000 pieces. The sales were about equally divided between spots and futures, the latter for delivery in February, March and April. There were also a few small contracts to run as far along as May. The buyers showed little haste in placing contracts for any heavy amounts further along than three months, and the manufacturers were equally well satisfied not to sell any further ahead at the quoted prices. All the goods sold were odds.

Current prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Pt clths, 28-in, std.	3 1-8	—
28-in, 64x60s	3	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	4 7-8	to 5
38 1-2-in, stds	4 1-4	—
4-yd, 80x80s	5 7-8	to 6
Brown drills, stds	7 1-2	—
Sheetings, south, std	7 1-4	to 7 1-2
3-yard	6 3-4	to 7
4-yard, 56x60s	5 3-8	to 5 1-2
Denims, 9-oz.	12 3-4	to 16
Stark, 8-oz. duck	12 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz, 40-		
in duck	15 1-2	—
Tickings, 8-oz.	12 1-2	—
Std fancy prints	4 3-4	—
Standard gingham 6 1-4	—	—
Fine dress gingham	7	to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	3 3-4	to 4

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

January 26, 1912	4,908,938
Previous week	4,870,437
Last year	4,085,196

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, January 26, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Year.	Last year.
Port receipts	338,388	218,717
Overland to mills and Canada	30,474	27,719
South, mill takings (est.) exclusive of takings from So. ports	75,000	50,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	24,656	45,078
Brought into sight for the week	419,209	251,358

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	This Year.	Last year.
Port receipts	8,455,714	7,028,458
Overland to mills and Canada	490,781	650,474
South, mill takings	1,710,000	1,420,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	657,410	588,816
Brought into sight thus far for season	11,313,605	9,687,745

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Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

Wanted.

Full set of help for night un. run five nights, pay for six. 11 help must be over 16 years old or night work. Can use a few more on day run. Wanted especially Spinners, Doffers, Spoolers, teal Hands. Good healthy place, good running work all on 40-2 wet waste. Apply in person or write. C. H. Goodroe, Supt., Yazoo Yarn Mill, Yazoo City, Miss.

A Recent Letter.

Jan. 23d, 1911.

Editor So. Tex. Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Please advise me promptly the names and addresses of the parties represented in the employment section of your issue of Jan. 18th as Nos. 109, 112, 115, 121, 122, 123, 128, 131.

Do not have any of the parties write me, as I would first prefer to make some investigation concerning them.

Thanking you for the favor, I am,

Yours very truly,

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent of large mill. Experienced in all departments on from 1-2s up to 80s combed yarns. Good references. Address No. 96

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 20 years experience. 10 years at present place. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 97.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in weaving in large mill. Experience on plain, fancy and jacquard work. Draper and box looms. Married. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 98.

WANT position as superintendent. No employed but wish to change on account of health of locality. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. References will be furnished on application. Address No. 99.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have operated some of the best mills in the South. Resigned last position on account of illness from which have now recovered. Can furnish satisfactory references and can get results. Address No. 100.

WANTED — Position as second hand of carding in large mill or overseer in small mill. Five years experience as second hand. Married; age 25 years. Good references. Address No. 101.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping. Now employed but would prefer to change. Long experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 102.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Can furnish good references from present or former mills. Address No. 103.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Experienced on No. 8s to 40s. Good manager of help. Age 30. Strictly sober. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 104.

WANTED—Position as overseer of cloth room. Am at present employed handling product of 1,700 looms on export and domestic. Have 14 years' experience as overseer with some of largest mills in South. Can furnish necessary reference as to integrity and ability. Prefer location in upper Carolina. Address No. 105.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on plain and Draper looms and check work. Am also a designer and experienced finisher. Held last job 7 years. Good references. Address No. 106.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have eight years experience as overseer. Am 28 years old and have good references. Not interested at less than \$2.75. Address No. 107.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 12 years experience with good mills. Best of references. Address No. 108.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but desire larger room. Have had good experience and have held present

position for six years. Address No. 109.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Seven years as machinery erector and overseer of carding and spinning. Married. Age 35. Good references. Address No. 110.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$2,000 Now employed, but would prefer to change. Good references as to both character and ability. Address No. 111.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving. 36 years of age. Married. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Won't consider anything less than \$2.50 per day. Can furnish good reference from present and past employers. Address No. 112.

WANT position as overseer of finishing or weaving or both. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references. Address No. 113.

WANT position as superintendent. Had long experience on many lines of goods and can get quality and production. Sober and reliable. Address No. 114.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 7 years card grinder. 4 years second hand. 3 years as overseer on present job. Married. Good references as to habits and work from present and former employers. Address No. 115.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience and am now employed Address No. 116.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 12 years experience on white and colored work both coarse and fine. Age 44. Strictly sober. Address No. 117.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Long experience and good references. Address No. 118.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Married. Sixteen years experience and am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 119.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married and can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Address No. 120.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Five years as overseer. Experienced on combers and fine yarns. Age 32. Good references. No. 121.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 10 years experience as overseer. Age 30. Married. Good references. Address 121.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving. 10 years experience as overseer and now employed but desire to change for good reasons. Fine references. Address No. 122.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years experience as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 123.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had long experience and can give satisfactory references. Address No. 124.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of carding in large mill. Have had 25 years experience as machinist, carder and spinner. Now employed. Age 37. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 125.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of large weave room. Have had long practical experience and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 126.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Now employed but could change on short notice. Can furnish good references. Address No. 127.

WANT position as overseer of carding; or carding and spinning in small mill. Age 34. Married. Long experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 128.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had six years' experience hosiery yarns. Can furnish good references. Age 30. Married. Address No. 129.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 130.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small room, or second hand in large room. Experienced on counts from 18s to 50s. Experienced on plain and Draper looms. Good manager of help, sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 131.

(Continued on Page 18)

Irregularity of Laps.

(Continued From Page 8.)

hind an imaginary vertical line drawn from the face of the two feed rollers, and 3-8-in. below the bottom roller. If the latter distance be too great it will be found that there is a quantity of cotton passing into the droppings. From this point the next four bars should be equidistant, the remainder of the settings to diminish to about 3-16-in. The beater blades should be kept in a good condition, free from any roughness or snips (a fault which can soon be detected by examining the fringe of cotton from the nip of the rollers frequently, and which should be level and a clean cut).

The cotton is now drawn forward over the bars in the dust-box and on to the second pair of cages by the action of the front fan. Usually the speed of this latter fan is about 100 to 200 revolutions per minute slower than the back fan, owing probably to the more open and lighter conditions of the cotton at this stage.

With reference to the dust-box (or leaf-extractor, as it is sometimes termed), it is essential that it should be as airtight as possible underneath, owing to the back draught created by the beater, otherwise the impurities will at this stage be drawn along with the good cotton and remain in the lap. The speed of the front fan should be sufficiently low to allow the impurities to fall out by gravity, and to ensure the clearing of the beater, consistent with an even layer of cotton on to the cages.

The cotton then passes from the cages between the cage rollers and over the guideplates. It is then compressed between the calendars, underneath the bottom calendar, and also the shell roller and the slip roller to form the lap. The weights on the long levers for the weighting of the calendars should be set an equal distance from the end of the levers, and just clear of the floor, when there is no cotton between the calendars. Sometimes these weights are misplaced after scouring, with the result that taper laps are formed. The slip roller should be perfectly parallel to the lap rollers, and with an equal pressure at each end, otherwise taper laps are formed. The regulator strap should be kept in a moderately tight condition, especially with a vertical regulation box, and bands, where used, should have good piecings and be kept at a regular tension to ensure as steady a drive as possible.

The frictions for the building of the lap should be examined regularly and entirely freed from oil, etc. The knocking-off wheel for the length of the lap should also be examined at regular intervals and also the catches, which should be kept in good condition and set in correct position. Any inattention to this matter is often the cause of irregular weights in laps.

As the irregularity of laps in the blowing-room is a question that affects the efficient working of the whole mill, it is essential that the

matter should receive careful attention, for it is imperative in these days of keen competition that no detail in a cotton-spinning mill should be neglected.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, England.

Cotton Manufacturing in Spain.

(Continued from Page 3)

an entrance fee of \$100 and incurred a liability to pay all calls made upon him by the directors, in proportion to the number of looms he had running in his mill.

Work of La Mutua—Dissolution of Organization.

Up to August 31, 1909, the date of the last balance, under the system of premiums on exportation, instituted by La Mutua, Spanish goods had been sent to 176 markets, principally in Eastern countries, where they had formerly been unknown. These goods consisted of 920,425 pieces of 100 meters each, weighing 8,196 tons and valued at \$7,500,000. To reimburse the manufacturers for the loss sustained by the sale of these goods in foreign markets, heavy calls had constantly been made on all members of La Mutua, and, as usually happens in such cases, great discontent began to be shown by the subscribers. It was contended that the sacrifice was out of proportion to the results obtained. The policy of the directors in sanctioning the exportation of 25,000 pieces of Spanish cretome to Manchester (which seemed very like sending coal to Newcastle) was severely criticized, and several members refused to contribute to the very heavy loss entailed by this experiment, protests were made, legal proceedings followed and the relations between directors and shareholders became very unsatisfactory.

As the directors experienced great difficulty in persuading members to pay their subscriptions, it was suggested that an application should be made to the government for pecuniary assistance, and in the summer of 1909 a petition was presented to the Minister of Finance praying that a grand equivalent to the amount paid by the members of La Mutua in customs duties on raw materials imported by them during the previous two years should be made to the association. The government was at first disposed to grant the petition, but while negotiations were in progress reports of the dissensions among the members of the association reached Madrid, and the expected aid was refused.

Matters went from bad to worse, and a motion was made February, 1910, that the association be dissolved, but the managing director stated that the suppression of La Mutua would be a public disaster, entailing, as it would, the closing of many mills, and the motion was defeated by a narrow majority. It was, however, resolved that no further premiums on exports should be paid for a period of eight months and that efforts be made to strengthen the organization and make its operations beneficial to all members. However, this proved to be the beginning of the dissolu-

tion, and in April, 1910, steps were begun looking toward the liquidation of the unique organization.

Despite the decreased demand in Turkey the cotton manufacturers are still determined to secure an outlet for their products not only in Turkey but in the Balkans. They are being urged to visit countries, ascertain the needs, procure samples, and manufacture cheap imitations of them. The Catalonian manufacturers, however, although skillful imitators, are somewhat lacking in business initiative, and it is doubtful if there will be any expansion of trade in countries where the advantage of similarity of race and language is wanting.

Spain's trade in cotton goods in the Philippines has shown a rapid decline. Exports to these islands, which amounted to \$885,206 in 1906, were only \$516,581 in 1910. The trade is to-day made up largely of cheap knit goods, dyed drills, umbrella cloths, and handkerchiefs. The knit undershirts shipped to the Philippines are sold at prices ranging from 14 to 20 pesetas (\$2.50 to \$3.58) per dozen.

Fabrics Sold to Latin America.

The remarkable growth in the exports to Argentina has already been mentioned. Good shipped to this country are not confined to any one line, although dyed and printed fabrics predominate. In these fabrics Spain ranks fourth as a supplier to Argentina's needs, following England, Italy and Germany. These goods are mostly drills and trouserings. The exports of corduroy and velvets to Argentina alone are more than the amount shipped to all other countries. Hosiery, handkerchiefs and yarn for matches make up the remainder of the exports.

In Cuba, Mexico, Colombia, Chile and other Latin American countries Spain find an outlet for drills, knit goods, cotton blankets, and handkerchiefs. Every effort is made to meet all the conditions of the trade. While the products are usually sold through brokers, samples are prepared in an attractive manner, goods are packed in cases or bales, as wanted, and large assortments are given if requested. The cheaper drills are usually put up wide fold, 40 meters to the piece, while the better grades are narrow fold.

Exports to Porto Rico are principally holandas, made of all cotton and of cotton and linen mixed. These goods are usually 85 to 86 centimeters (33.46 to 33.85 inches) wide, 56 by 60, 72 by 56, and 80 by 72 threads per inch, and 3 to 4 yards per pound. (A full line of samples of the leading kinds exported, with prices, is filed in the Bureau of Manufactures.)

Construction and Price of Drills.

The perfection attained by the Catalonians in the manufacture of drills is shown by the fact that a market for the better grades with a silk finish has been found in the United States, and one mill in Spain is especially devoted to supplying this trade.

Numerous samples of these goods are filed in the Bureau of Manufactures. One sample (No. 42) is woven 70 centimeters (27.56 inches)

wide, 90 by 56 picks per inch, 2-ply yarn, weighing 0.26 pound per square yard, and the price in Barcelona is 1.3 pesetas (23.32 cents) per meter (39.37 inches), less 6 per cent. discount. Another sample (No. 43), which is also a drill, is 67 centimeters (26.37 inches) wide, 87 by 52 picks per inch, 2-ply yarn, weighing 0.39 pound per square yard. The price in Barcelona is 1.20 pesetas (21.5 cents) per meter, less 6 per cent. A third sample (No. 44) is a so-called holando cotton drill, 29 1-2 inches wide, 76 by 76 picks per inch, 4.50 yards per pound. The price in Barcelona per meter is 0.95 peseta (17 cents), less 6 per cent. The first two fabrics are packed 52 and 53 pieces to the case, each piece about 50 yards, while the holanda is put up in 40-yard pieces, 30 pieces to the case.

(To be Continued)

WANT position as overseer weaving in large mill on white work. 22 years' experience on Stafford Automatic Looms, also expert on Draper Looms. Can get quality and quantity. Will consider nothing less than \$5 per day. Address No. 132.

WANT position as superintendent of mill making cloth, or would take overseer of spinning in large mill. Long experience, good references. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change. Address No. 133.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Can take position in short notice and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 134.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, or overseer of carding in large mill. Familiar with white and colored goods. 23 years experience in mill business. Now employed as superintendent. Would not consider less than \$3.50 per day. Address No. 135.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Experienced on white and colored yarns from 8's to 40's. Have 23 years experience and can give good references. Address No. 135.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both colored and white work. Age 34. Married. Good references. Address No. 136.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00. Now employed but wish healthier location. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 137.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 138.

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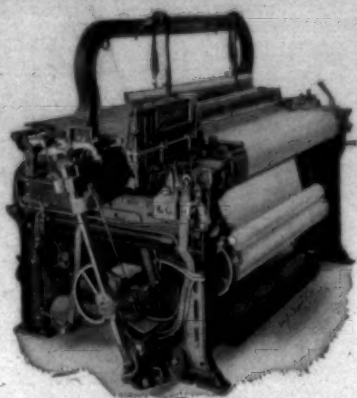
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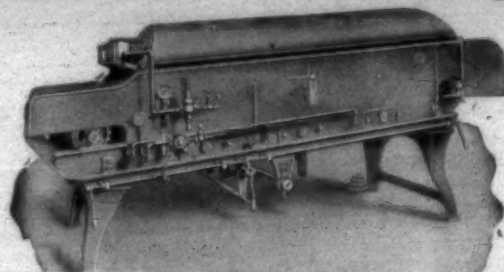
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